REFERENCE COPY

Conscientious Objector Policy Restated in Directive Revision

Defense Department policy regarding conscientious objectors has been restated in an Aug. 20 revision to DoD Directive 1300.6, signed by Deputy Secretary of Defense David Packard on that date. The revision incorporates recent Supreme Court decisions and provides the Military Departments with more definitive and effective guidelines.

The directive defines conscientious objection as "a firm, fixed and sincere objection to participation in war in any form or the bearing of arms, by reason of religious training and belief."

The directive further defines religious training and belief as "belief in an external power or being or deeply-held moral or ethical belief, to which all else is subordinate or upon which all else is ultimately dependent. . . ." Moral or ethical beliefs must be held with the strength and devotion of traditional religious convictions.

Categories

The directive classifies conscientious objectors into two categories:

Class 1-O—A member who, by reason of conscientious objection, sincerely objects to participation of any kind in war in any form.

Class 1-A-O—A member who, by reason of conscientious objection, sincerely objects to participation as a combatant in war in any form, but whose convictions are such as to permit military service in a non-combatant status.

(Continued On Page 2)

COMMANDERS DIGEST

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE • WASHINGTON, D.C.

Vol. 10, No. 19 **September 16, 1971**

OCT 1971 ARMY LIBRARY Acquisitions Section

At Seattle Convention

JCS Chairman Discusses Effects of Soviet Arms Build-Up

Navy Admiral Thomas H. Moorer, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, addressed delegates attending the 51st annual convention of the Military Order of World Wars in Seattle, Washington, on Aug. 27. He amplified his remarks on two subjects he has discussed on other occasions elsewhere: the dynamic Soviet Union arms build-up, and the weakening of American will and resolve to remain the world's foremost nation, and what might be done to strengthen it.

At the convention, the Admiral was presented the Distinguished Service Award of the Military order of the World Wars.

Balance Altered

Admiral Moorer told his audience that the growth of Soviet strategic nuclear arms has markedly altered the world power balance that existed from the end of World War II into the 1960's.

"The American people," he said, "should be fully aware that the predominant superiority of U.S. strategic capability, which we held in the early to mid-1960's, has all but vanished." He noted that the Soviets began an accelerated across-the-board build-up of their forces following the Cuban crisis, in which the Soviets acceded to U.S. demands because of superior strategic strength.

He added that the United States has now fallen behind the Soviets in total numbers of operational ICBM launchers —just over 1,000 to a Soviet Union total of about 1,500.

He pointed out that the United States today has a substantial quantitative and qualitative lead over the Soviets in Submerged Launched Ballistic Missile (SLBM) launchers, but, he added, they are expected to overtake the United States in the total number of operational SLBMs by the mid-1970s.

Bomber Strength

American intercontinental bomber strength is expected to lead the Soviets through the mid-1970s, he said, even if the Soviets decide to produce and deploy a new swing-wing bomber, now under development.

For some years, he said, the Soviet Union has held a commanding lead in strategic defense systems—air defense radar sites, command and control facilities, surface-to-air missile (SAM) launchers, interceptor aircraft and anti-ballistic missile (ABM) defense.

(Continued On Page 4)

Conscientious Objectors

(Continued From Page 1)

Category 1-A-O Service

Service in the latter category, according to the directive, can be: in any unit of the Armed Forces which is unarmed at all times; in the medical department of any of the Armed Forces, wherever performed; in other assignments which do not require the use of arms in combat, providing that such assignments are acceptable to the individual concerned and do not require him to bear arms or to be trained in their use; and aboard an armed ship or aircraft in a combat zone—unless the individual concerned is personally and directly involved in the operation of weapons.

The policy specifies that applicants claiming 1-O status shall not be granted 1-A-O status as a compromise.

Interpretation

The directive interprets the clause "war in any form" accordingly:

An individual who desires to choose the war in which he will participate is not a conscientious objector under the law; his objection must be to all wars rather than a specific war; and a belief in a theocratic or spiritual war between the powers of good and evil does not constitute a willingness to participate in "war" within the meaning of the Directive.

The revised directive spells out DoD policy, defines the criteria to be used and explains the procedures to be followed by persons claiming to be conscientious objectors. It also details the responsibilities of commanders who receive such applications, investigating officers who conduct hearings on the applications, and reporting and recording procedures.

Final Decision

Each military service headquarters will make the final decision based on the record of each application, the directive states.

The directive discusses actions to be taken after decision by the Military Service headquarters, and explains procedures to be taken for claims of erroneous induction.

The provisions of the directive become effective 60 days following Deputy Secretary Packard's signature. Applications submitted prior to the effective date (Oct. 18) will be processed under the provisions of the earlier DoD Directive 1300.6, dated May 10, 1968.

The directive requires the Military Departments to consider claims of conscientious objection when such conscientious objection beliefs crystallize subsequent to receipt of notice of induction and prior to actual induction.

It authorizes the Services to discharge members classified 1-A-O (non-combatant) in lieu of assignment to non-combat duties.

Other Changes

Other significant changes in the directive include:

—The establishment of procedures requiring an investigating officer, not in the chain of command of the applicant, to conduct the hearing at which the applicant has certain rights, such as appearance with counsel (at the applicant's own expense), and submitting and examining all evidence.

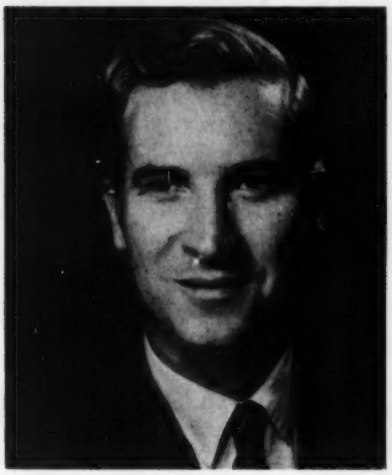
—Provision of authority to the Military Services to require members who desire to file an application and who are on orders for reassignment to submit applications at their next permanent duty station.

The Directive has three enclosures: (1) Required information to be supplied by applicants for discharge or non-combatant service; (2) a statement concerning counselling on Veterans Administration benefits; and (3) a statement concerning counselling on conscientious objector designation.

Most VA Benefits Lost

Under the provisions of 38 U.S. Code 3103, conscientious objectors who have refused to perform military duty or otherwise to comply with lawful orders of competent military authority, will, following discharge, forfeit all rights, based upon the period of service from which discharged, under any laws administered by the Veterans Administration except legal entitlement (if any) to any war risk, government (converted) or National Service Life Insurance.

Appointed as New Navy Deputy Under Secretary



Joseph A. Grimes Jr.

Joseph A. Grimes Jr. has been appointed to the newly-created position of Deputy Under Secretary of the Navy. In his new position, Mr. Grimes, who has been serving as a special assistant to Navy Secretary John H. Chaffee since early 1969, will head the environmental protection program of the Navy and Marine Corps.

The new Navy Deputy Under Secretary is a graduate of Yale University and Harvard Law School and a former Fulbright scholar. In 1966-67, he was with the Agency for International Development (AID), serving as Regional Legal Advisor for Central America and Panama.

COMMANDERS DIGEST

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ECOLOGY

Environmental Effects Will Be Considered in DoD Actions

An elaboration of Defense Department policies concerning environmental considerations in decision-making has been sent to all Defense organizations.

DoD Directive 6050.1, "Environmental Considerations in DoD Actions," applicable worldwide, was signed Aug. 9 by Deputy Defense Secretary David Packard. It implements provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 which require that an "Environmental Statement" be prepared before beginning a major Federal program that may significantly affect the quality of the human environment.

Major policies are:

• Environmental consequences of any proposed action shall be assessed at the earliest practicable stage in the planning process—and in all instances prior to decision;

• Actions begun before enactment of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and for which the environmental consequences have not been assessed, should be reviewed to ensure that any remaining action is consistent with the directive;

• Insofar as practicable, considering assigned missions and economic and technical factors, programs and actions of all DoD components shall be planned, initiated, and carried out **in a manner to avoid adverse effects on the quality of the human environment.** When this is not feasible, all reasonable measures shall be taken to neutralize or reduce any adverse environmental impact of the actions.

Examples of environmental factors to be considered in making an assessment are:

• **Effect on water**—Will the proposed action introduce toxic or hazardous substances or significant amounts of chemicals, organic substances or solid wastes into bodies of water?; Will it significantly increase sedimentation in a body of water?; Will it significantly alter the temperature of a body of water?; or will the action improve the quality of a body of water?

• **Effect on atmosphere**—Will the action result in emissions into the atmosphere of toxic or hazardous substances or significant amounts of other pollutants?; Will it result in the creation of excessive noise, considering the proximity of and the likely effects of the noise on humans or wildlife?; or, will it tend to reduce the amount of pollution in the atmosphere?

• **Effect on natural resources**—Will the action result in significant destruction of vegetation, wildlife or marine life?; Will the action enhance the quality of vegetation, wildlife or marine life?; Will it significantly affect soil quality?; or, will it result in contamination or deterioration of food or food sources?

• **Other values to be considered are**—Will the action significantly affect, beneficially or adversely, the health or welfare of man, including aesthetic considerations?; or, will it significantly affect, beneficially or adversely, other forms of life or ecosystems of which they are a part?

The new directive incorporates recent guidance from the President's Council on Environmental Quality, and reflects experience gained under interim guidelines of an Aug. 8, 1970 memorandum which the directive replaces.

DoD components have been directed to forward copies of their implementing documents to Dr. Richard S. Wilbur, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health and Environment).

OCEAN DUMPING

Views of interested parties on a draft convention concerning the Transportation of Matter for Ocean Dumping—submitted by the United States at a meeting of the U.S. Inter-Governmental Working Group on Marine Pollution, held June 14-18 in London—will be welcomed, the State Department announced Aug. 11.

The London meeting, attended by 33 nations, was part of preparatory efforts for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, to be held in Stockholm, Sweden, June 5-16, 1972. The draft convention reflects the concern of the United States that increased international efforts be undertaken to control the dumping of harmful materials into the world's oceans.

The convention would require parties to undertake national schemes for licensing transportation for use in ocean dumping with a view to assuring its conformance to principles designed to protect ocean waters quality and the marine environment.

JCS Chairman Discusses Effects of Soviet Arms Build-Up

(Continued From Page 1)

Weighing three general measurements normally used to measure strategic balance—numbers of delivery vehicles, numbers of warheads and megatons —along with other factors such as range, accuracy and penetration capability, Admiral Moorer said that the over-all strategic balance between the United States and the Soviet Union has been drastically realigned during the past five or six years—and in favor of the Soviets.

The reality "is of greater consequence because of the Soviets' continuing momentum behind their arms build-up," he said.

Hope for SALT

The four-star admiral held out hope for an agreement from the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT), but added that "we have no assurance of such agreement and our outlook must be one of caution. . . . The programs, policies and decisions we make today will determine the security of our country tomorrow," he stressed. "If we fail to insure this protection for the future, and should the Soviet momentum continue, then it is conceivable that the United States could be faced with another Cuba situation with the strategic balance reversed."

Admiral Moorer declared that Soviet strides in strategic nuclear weaponry has not been at the expense of that country's conventional or general purpose forces, all of which have been systematically upgraded and modernized in recent years. He also noted another facet of growing Soviet naval strength —their merchant marine—and indicated that it could be expanded from their present capability of almost 13 million tons to 20 million tons by 1980.

Regarding mutual and balanced force reductions (MBFR) in Europe, Admiral Moorer said that he believed that, while such negotiations are going on, "we must be prepared to maintain U.S. military strength in Europe."

WELCOME CEREMONIES. Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, center, together with Army Chief of Staff William C. Westmoreland, left, and Army Brigadier General Jack MacFarlane, Commanding General, 173d Airborne Brigade, attend ceremonies at Ft. Campbell, Kentucky, Sept. 2, welcoming the 173d on its return to the U.S. following six years of service in Vietnam. The unit, the first major U.S. Army ground combat unit to arrive in Vietnam, deployed there in May, 1965. (Official U.S. Army Photo released by the Department of Defense)

Growing Trend

Turning to the second theme of his address, Admiral Moorer pointed to a "growing trend in this country to be disrespectful of authority itself and anyone in a position of authority." He clarified his comments, saying he was talking about irresponsible criticism which avoids, misrepresents or obscures fact and circumstance, about "Sunday morning quarterbacking which carries with it not one iota of responsibility for real-time decision," and about a spreading apathy among Americans to exercise self-discipline and self-restraint when authority or authoritative decisions conflict with their personal views or values.

Such an atmosphere, he said, is scored by permissiveness, intertwined with affluence and complacency, and is dissipating the unity which brought the United States to the forefront. It is endangering our international position, our internal well-being and even our form of government, he emphasized.

Anti-Military Sentiments

He discussed another trend reflecting on will and resolve: anti-military sentiments which, he said, flow through many segments of our society.

Noting that many nations of the world still look to the United States for leadership, he suggested that there was, on the world scene today, a nation waiting to take over should the United States abandon its will and its role of leadership.

U.S. military strength, he explained, is being reduced to an established goal of about 2.5 million personnel—more than 100,000 less than in 1964, before the Vietnam build-up.

After citing vast decreases in defense budgets over the past several years, he stressed that defense spending is now, in his judgment, at the minimum needed for the security of the country.

"Americans must be reawakened," he concluded, "to the unassailable fact that they must live in the world as they find it and not as they would like it to be. And in the real world of today and tomorrow, we must have strength, will and pride if we are to survive. . . ."

New SLBM Detection System Now Operating

A new, seven-site radar system network, capable of detecting ballistic missiles launched from submarines and ships, has been turned over to the Aerospace Defense Command (ADC) and is now scanning the coastal waters of the United States.

The Sea-Launched Ballistic Missile (SLBM) Detection and Warning System, developed by the Air Force Systems Command's Electronics Systems Division at L. G. Hanscom Field, Mass., supplements several existing systems, including the Ballistic Missile Early Warning System (BMEWS), which surveys the Eurasian land mass from sites in Alaska, England and Greenland; the Semi-Automatic Ground Environment System (SAGE), which protects the North American continent against air-breathing (aircraft) threats; and the Back-Up Interceptor Control System (BUIC), which supplements the SAGE system.

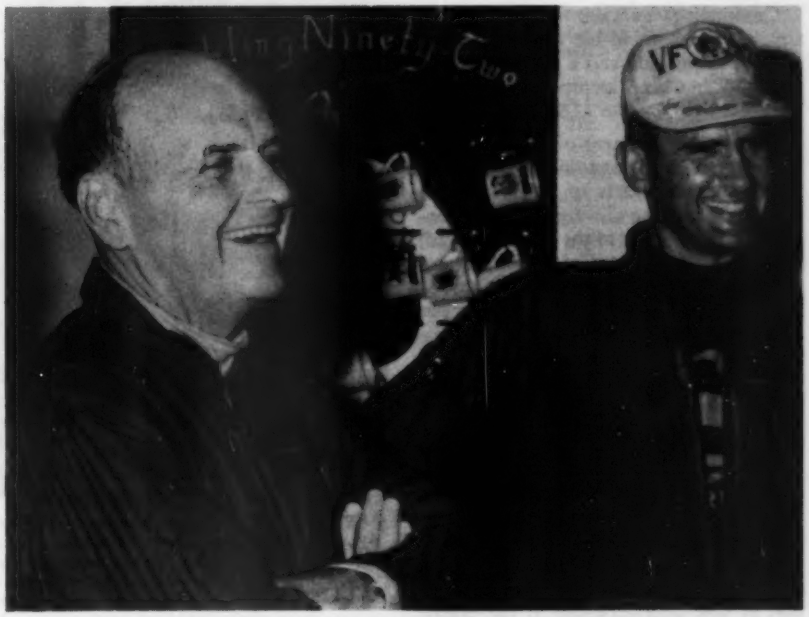
Officials pointed out that SAGE radars, not ordinarily configured to detect and track sea-launched missiles because of their speed and altitude, at six sites were modified to add SLBM trackers and increase power and sensitivity. The modification allows the new radar, now known as the AN/FSS-7, to operate in two different modes.

The six locations are Charleston AFS, Maine; Ft. Fisher AFS, North Carolina; MacDill AFB, Florida; Mt. Laguna AFS and Mill Valley AFS, California; and Mt. Hebo AFS, Oregon.

A seventh SLBM radar site has been constructed at Laredo, Tex.

A special computer, installed at each SLBM site, computes the point and time of launch and predicts the point and time of impact. The new system relays such data to the North American Air Defense Command (NORAD) at Colorado Springs, Colo., where it is correlated with other sensor indication data. Warning information is then relayed to the Strategic Air Command Headquarters at Omaha, Neb., the National Military Command Center at the Pentagon, and the Alternate National Military Command Center at Fort Ritchie, Maryland.

AUTOMATIC FIRST. The first fully-automatic carrier landing by a fleet squadron aircraft aboard the carrier USS Constellation was made Aug. 17 by an F4-J Phantom jet assigned to U.S. Navy Fighter Squadron 92 (VF-92). The approach and landing were made "hands off," using the carrier's SPN-42 radar and aircraft data link system. The new automatic system was developed for fleet use by the Naval Electronics Systems Command, whose Commander, Rear Admiral Joseph E. Rice, acted as Radar Intercept Officer aboard the history-making flight. After the landing (bottom photo), Adm. Rice, left, and Navy Commander Jack Tallman, VF-92 Squadron Commander and pilot of the F4-J, relax and discuss the automatic flight with other pilots in the carrier's ready room. (Official U.S. Navy Photo)



AFSC Commander Explains Defense Systems Acquisition Progress

Air Force General George S. Brown, Commander, Air Force Systems Command, was one of a number of Defense Department and Military Service leaders who spoke to some 600 representatives attending a two-day defense systems acquisition symposium held Aug. 11-12 at the Sheraton Park Hotel in Washington.

In his remarks, General Brown discussed Air Force methods and philosophy in six general areas of defense systems acquisition management: personnel, contracting, costs, authority, layering and risk.

Regarding personnel, Gen. Brown said no matter how good or foolproof a management system may be, it will achieve no better than mediocre results if the personnel running the system are less than the best. He stated that he personally passes on the selection of each program director, and, in the same vein, said that major program directors can now retain key personnel for a three-to-five year tenure, a process that is being extended to 11 program offices.

Key to Improvement

Contracting, he said, was the key to any improvement in the management of systems acquisition and a great deal more flexibility has been incorporated into the methods used by the U.S. Air Force.

An essential element of improvement, he asserted, is recognition of the need to structure contracts to reflect risks to be assumed by the Government and contractor. Experience in the past, he noted, has too often consisted of rigid contracts tied to plastic situations—the results of which "have been making headlines for a long time."

After explaining some specifics of Air Force progress in contracting, the four-star general discussed costs.

"Clearly needed now," he said, "is heavier emphasis on cost-to-complete—and this is precisely where we are putting a great deal of emphasis. . . . We have to recognize that in the past—and it could happen again in the future—national survival demanded subordination of cost considerations to the urgencies of time and weapon system performance. So, the foremost concern had to be with meeting initial operational capability dates and satisfying specifications."

Effective Tool

He said that one of the most effective tools in the area of financial management was the Cost/Schedule Control Systems Criteria, developed at AFSC headquarters and later picked up for use throughout DoD. The C/SCSC provides necessary contract visibility, he said, to permit timely trade-off decisions, based on tracking of contractor cost performance—cost of work accomplished versus the cost of work scheduled.

Authority, and where authority is placed, is another key to management philosophy, he remarked. "The man who is on the spot," he explained, "responsible for getting a particular job done, must have sufficient authority to enable him to do it without running upstairs or across the country for every decision. To this end, we have strengthened the authority of our program directors."

Closely allied with authority, he went on, is the matter of layering, which he termed unessential staff involvement at all levels, redundant reporting, and endless briefings up and down the line. He said that, for the major programs, the Air Force's "Blue Line" reporting system eliminates most such time-consuming and expensive procedures.

Decision Authority

Problems that cannot be resolved promptly by respective staff levels are brought quickly to the attention of the decision authority, he said. Except for some necessary exceptions, he continued, "one briefing" policies have been instituted at Air Force Systems Command

EX-CHIEF OF STAFF INSIGNIA. Colonel Arthur S. Ragen, Director of Information for the U.S. Air Force Academy, is assisted in pinning on his new eagle insignia by Lieutenant General A. P. Clark, Air Force Academy Superintendent. The eagles originally belonged to General Carl Spaatz, who was, in 1947, the first Air Force Chief of Staff. They were given to Col. Ragen in 1959 by Chaplain (Colonel) C. E. Zielinski, the first Catholic Chaplain at the Academy.
(U.S. Air Force Photo)

headquarters and on the air staff, cutting out numerous progressive briefings through the staffs enroute to the decision authority.

Discussing risk and risk reduction, Gen. Brown said while some degree of risk is endemic in any development program, there is obviously a tremendous need to hold it within acceptable bounds. The Air Force, he said, has initiated a program of continuing review and validation of requirements throughout the acquisition process. "Paper" competition is not the desired method of weighing alternative designs, he emphasized; instead, to one degree or another, "fly-before-buy" has been incorporated into Air Force programs. He cited three such examples of such policy: the new Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) program, based on competitive radar development; the A-X tactical fighter program, which is developing two competitive prototypes; and the B-1 advanced manned bomber, an example, he said, of a demonstration-prototype (feasibility) program.

Right Direction

"We have been moving in the right direction," he said, "and the systems now in development will reflect a marked improvement over the situation of years past. In that connection, I want to acknowledge with gratitude that our contractors have been tremendously cooperative—and I guess that's not too surprising, because the rigid centralized system of the past decade hasn't really been any kinder to the defense industry than it has to those of us in the Government. The evidence is more than ample that we have all suffered in like proportion.

"If we have made some notable progress," Gen. Brown concluded, "there is clearly a long, long way remaining to go. Probably the primary thing holding us up is the lack of formal dissemination of the new policies; not only does 'the word' have to get to everyone, but —even more important—they better believe it. Until that has been accomplished, the real achievements are being made **outside** of the system. But when the word **is** out to everyone—in OSD, Air Force and industry—then the system itself will be flexible and realistic enough to assure the best results **within** the system."

VILLAGE VISITOR. U.S. Army Chief of Staff General William C. Westmoreland chats with Eskimo children receiving medical and dental examinations at a mobile U.S. Army mobile clinic brought by CH-54 "Flying Crane" helicopter to their village at Akiak, Alaska. The clinic, called a "Mediped," assists the Alaska Public Health Department to furnish medical and dental care to persons at remote villages throughout the State. Gen. Westmoreland visited U.S. Army, Alaska, units Aug. 14-19. (U.S. Army Photo)

Deputy Secretary Outlines Wage-Freeze Policy

On Aug. 19, Deputy Secretary of Defense David Packard made the following statement concerning DoD policy following the President's Executive Order providing for the Stabilization of Prices, Rents, Wages and Salaries:

The Department of Defense did not request any general exemption for military pay from the Cost of Living Council.

The Department of Defense, in compliance with President Richard Nixon's Executive Order No. 11615, will institute no pay or allowance rate increases in any category during the current freeze.

This means, for example, that no new proficiency pay category of any kind will be established. It also means that normal longevity increases will be deferred. POW's, persons missing in action and hospitalized persons wounded in action will continue to receive longevity increases and other applicable allowances.

If, however, a man is promoted in rank during the 90-day period, he will receive the pay associated with his new rank. Also, a man who newly qualifies for a special or incentive pay, such as hostile fire pay or sea pay, during the 90-day period will receive that pay at the rates in effect prior to Aug. 14.

There will be no increases in pay scales or other actions taken by the Military Departments which are not in full accord with President Nixon's wage/price freeze.

As had been stated previously, the Jan. 1 cost of living pay increase for military personnel will be deferred.

This guidance has been approved by the President's Cost of Living Council.

Col. Edmonds Named Defense Economic Council Chairman

Colonel Edmund W. Edmonds Jr., Assistant Comptroller of the Air Force, has been selected to serve as Chairman of the Defense Economic Analysis Council effective October 1, 1971. He succeeds T. Arthur Smith, Director of Cost Analysis, U.S. Army. Mr. Smith has accepted additional duties as chairman of the newly-established Defense Automated Data Systems Evaluation Committee until he leaves the council in October.

The new committee will include representatives of the Services and the major agencies of the Department of Defense, and will report to the Department of Defense Comptroller on preferred ways to improve the selection of automated data systems and hardware. Industry advice will be solicited along with user considerations, and the committee report will serve as a technical advisory opinion to support the continuous Defense effort to improve computer operations.

Other major committees and chairmen of the council are: Education Committee, Irving Seidel (Defense Communications Agency); Handbook Committee, Colonel Clarence G. Curry (Air Force); Policy and Priorities Committee, Irving Levinson (Defense Supply Agency); and the Benefit/Output Determination Committee, chaired by Rose Glubin (Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Comptroller).

Captain Paul Cunniff, Office of the Comptroller of the Air Force, has been appointed as executive secretary of the Defense Economic Analysis Council. He succeeds Mr. Paul Curd, Office of the Director of Cost Analysis, Department of the Army.

The Defense Economic Analysis Council, formed Oct. 30, 1970, is the principal mechanism available to the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Military Services for resolving technical problems in the areas of policy analysis, public finance research and methodology for improving the quality of economic analysis throughout the Defense community. The council represents the Department of Defense in economic discussions with the Office of Management and Budget, General Accounting Office, and industry and professional societies.

THE WHITE HOUSE
MEMORANDUM FROM THE PRESIDENT TO ALL FEDERAL EMPLOYES AND MILITARY PERSONNEL

The 1971 Combined Federal Campaign (CFC) gives each of us the opportunity to show our individual concern for those in need of help. In this one campaign are combined the annual fund-raising efforts of the local United Fund, the American Red Cross, the National Health Agencies, and the International Service Agencies.

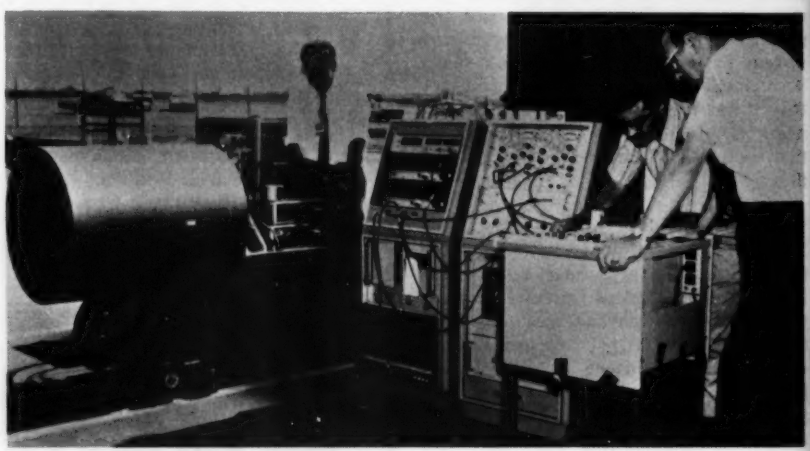
Through CFC, Federal employes and military personnel provide support to voluntary agencies which are working to make our community and Nation a better place in which to live. We help those voluntary agencies which are working to lessen the pain and distress of illness and are supporting research to seek cures from dreaded diseases. We assist those agencies which serve beyond our own National boundaries, extending a helping hand to our friends in overseas lands. Thus, the voluntary agencies supported by CFC are doing those things which in a free society they can best do to enhance the quality of life.

This year, for the first time, the Combined Federal Campaign will be the uniform fund-raising method for the entire Federal service, thereby enlarging the number of Federal employes and military personnel who will have the opportunity to participate in this convenient form of charitable giving.

I commend to you the 1971 Combined Federal Campaign. It is a worthy cause. Generosity and concern for others has always been a tradition of all who serve in the United States Government. From my proud association with you over the past several years, I feel confident you will continue this tradition and that you will welcome the opportunity to be of service through your voluntary contributions.

I send you every best wish during this year's Combined Federal Campaign.

SIGNED
Richard Nixon
(President of the United States)



ATMOSPHERE ANALYSIS. Three scientists, using a Remote Optical Sensing of the Environment (ROSE) system, determine amounts of various types of pollutants in urban atmosphere by identifying the infrared "fingerprints" of such pollutants. Operating the system during checkout tests are, left to right, Dr. Claus Ludwig and M. L. Streiff, Convair Aerospace Division of General Dynamics; and Dr. Mike Barnes of the Federal Environmental Protection Agency.
(General Dynamics Photo)

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